

THE EARLY TREATMENT OF WAR WOUNDS. By Col. H. M. W. GRAY, C.B., C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S., Consultant in Special Military Surgery. Pp. 300; 25 illustrations. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 1919.

EMINENTLY qualified by long experience as consultant surgeon in France with the British Expeditionary Force, Col. Gray has written this book for surgeons preparing to undertake new problems under conditions that afford little opportunity for extensive reading. Most of the chapters, in a somewhat different form, have been published in the *New York Medical Journal*. The author describes the emergency treatment of wounded men in advanced areas, the measures that have reduced mortality due to transportation, and particularly the operative treatment necessarily carried out in the casualty clearing stations. Abdominal work is omitted from the chapters on regional surgery. The author emphasizes vital points in forcible style and keeps in mind the ideals to be sought. The illustrations are confined almost entirely to apparatus not well known in civil practice. Though not claiming too much for antisepsics in general, he advocates the use of some of the newer agents that did not attain popularity in the U. S. Army. The book also well illustrates the scope of work done by the sanitary trains and evacuation hospitals of the American Expeditionary Forces, and will prove of special interest to the thousands of physicians who did not realize their hopes for service at the Front.

G. M. L.

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RADIODIAGNOSIS OF PLEUROPULMONARY AFFECTIONS. By F. BARJON. Translated by JAMES A. HONEIJ, M.D., Assistant Professor of Medicine in Charge of Radiography, Yale Medical School. Pp. 183; 27 drawings and 54 reproductions from roentgenograms. New York and New Haven: Yale University Press.

This book is a valuable contribution to collective roentgen literature on chest diagnosis and one which can be recommended to the roentgenologist for reference and study. The time has arrived when it is essential that the internist and the surgeon keep in touch with the advances that have been made in roentgen diagnosis of intrathoracic conditions, and this work offers an exceptional opportunity for demonstrating the possibilities of roentgen examinations and what should be expected from them. It is concise and dependable, though possibly not so systematic in arrangement as one would wish.

The first section describes the methods of examining by the fluoroscope and what information may be expected by this means. As with most continental writers, fluoroscopic studies have been

used to a greater extent and have been depended upon more than is the case with American roentgenologists.

The second section deals with the diagnosis of conditions of the pleura, and every phase of pathology of the pleura subject to roentgen study is carefully described in a very comprehensive manner, with the exception of neoplasms.

The third section includes various conditions of the bronchi and tracheobronchial lymph nodes.

The fourth section deals with pathological conditions of the lungs, including congestion, edema, pneumonia, abscess, gangrene, emphysema, fibrosis, atelectasis, tuberculosis, malignant growths and hydatid and dermoid cysts.

The final section refers to penetrating wounds by war projectiles, including a clinical and roentgenological study of the subject. Several methods of localization of foreign bodies are referred to and the indications for and contra-indications against removal are discussed.

H. K. P.

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A MANUAL OF PHYSIOLOGY. By G. N. STEWART, M.A., M.D., Professor of Experimental Medicine in Western Reserve University, Clinical Physiologist to Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland. Pp.1245; with 1 colored plate and 492 other illustrations. New York: William Wood & Co.

IN the preface to the eighth edition of this standard text the author notes the decrease of the output of research work due to the withering influence of the war. The plan of the book in general does not show many changes from the preceding edition. However, a number of additions have been made, especially in the portions dealing with the chemical phenomena of respiration, the function of the endocrine glands and metabolism. The modern theory of urine formation as recently formulated by Prof. Cushny is given some consideration. A new feature is the addition of references to original sources in the form of an appendix. This is a most useful bibliography, extending to 64 pages, and showing a careful selection of titles. Recent papers are usually cited in preference to older ones on the same subject. If proper use is made of this excellent list of papers by those in charge of student laboratories great advantages can accrue to the student. One method is to assign to each student a definite paper for short review, and at intervals during the session, to have the men read these before the class. In this way, the student is brought into direct contact with the results of original work, and he in turn distributes something of his information to his classmates. Many will find interesting the author's short discussion in the preface of the relation of laboratory work to text-book information.

W. A.